



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Most did not show displeasure at sounds unpleasant to the normal ear, while many did show antipathy to certain tones or noises not commonly unpleasant. The rhythm of the metronome pleased about one-third of them, and all found the music-box agreeable. The ways of expressing pleasure were various, but always exactly the same in a given individual. The emotion reached its height in 5-20 seconds; after 2-5 minutes it gave way to rather sudden fatigue. If the music continued, another accession of emotion followed, after an interval of indifference, but all reaction failed after 15-20 minutes of continuous playing. Five could hum tunes and learn to hum new ones. In five cases of acquired motor aphasia, the musical sense, both active and passive, was injured or destroyed, while in three of congenital origin it persisted; of twelve that were aphasic from intellectual defect, only two failed to respond. The response of such defectives, especially as compared with that to other aesthetic stimuli, testifies to the very fundamental nature of rhythm and music.

*On Alternating Sounds.* Dr. F. Boas. Amer. Anthropologist, Vol. II, p. 47, Jan. 1889.

"Alternating sounds" in language are such as may stand interchangeably the one for the other. A philologist in reducing a savage language to writing may at one time write *pâc*, at another *bas* for the same word. These variations are due, as the author believes, not to real alternations of the sounds, but to alternations of apperception on the part of the hearer. In the same way he explains the mishearing of words attributed to "sound-blindness" (see experiments of Miss S. E. Wiltse, AMER. JOUR. PSY. I, 702). The philologist on hearing a sound that falls between two familiar ones apperceives it first as one and then as the other, or he may hear sounds really different as one and the same. In the "sound-blindness" experiments the mishearing is not entirely at random; but the sensation of some letter-sound or word, varying slightly for some reason from the usual one, is heard as some other sound or word known to exist in the language

*Un nouveau cas de guérison d'aveugle-né.* CHARLES DUNAN. Revue Philosophique, January, 1889.

A little girl, thirteen years old, was successfully operated upon for congenital cataract in the right eye, the left being hopelessly lost. Her previous seeing had been limited to distinguishing day and night. Two days after the operation the bandages were removed and a few tests made by the surgeon. Eight days later she was seen by Dunan and other tests made. Her perception of depth in space (monocular, of course) was very imperfect. She did not, however, perceive objects as in her eye or touching it, but saw them projected apparently at an indeterminate distance. Her perception of form, size, and direction was good. She said a disk of paper was round and white (she had seen some round objects and been taught the colors since the operation); she told which was the larger of two rectangles of paper; she reached in the right direction to grasp objects. The author goes to some trouble to prove that her condition was practically unchanged from the first, a thing which it is hardly necessary to say does not take the place of proper experi-

ments at the removal of the bandages. The last part of the paper is given to a discussion of nativism and empiricism from the standpoint of the psychic synthesis theory.

*Eine Beobachtung von Autohypnose.* A. FOREL. Münchener med. Wochenschrift, No. 3, 1889.

Prof. Forel describes a not infrequent experience of his own, the original notes of which, in this instance, were made in 1878. He is sleeping in his easy chair against his will, his head on his right hand and his elbow on the arm of the chair. He struggles to wake up, succeeds in moving his left arm a little, and repeats the motion, but cannot increase it. Another effort lets him half-open his eyes, and he can see that his arm actually moves. He cannot move his body, but by and by is able to raise his head a little. It drops back, and his arm having moved a little forward, his eye is brought against the lower joint of his thumb. This is repeated seven or eight times, while he makes desperate and resultless efforts to get his hand under his head again. At last, however, he secures command of his body, and then of his legs, and takes pains to wake himself beyond peradventure. His sense of hearing is awake at such times, but liable, like the muscle-sense, to dream deceptions. The state is not a sleep condition of special muscle groups, but of special coordinated movements. Prof. Forel at present considers that at such a time he is auto-hypnotized, and that the auto-suggestion of motor inhibition grows in strength as his repeated and unavailing efforts convince him of its power.

*Dreams, Sleep, and Consciousness.* GEO. M. GOULD, M. D. Reprint from "The Open Court" of January 24 and 31, 1889.

This article is speculative, not to say fanciful. When the author announces his intention "to study the nature of consciousness and of its origin, from the facts of sleep and dreams," and presently takes up the question of "What is Consciousness?" the non-speculative psychologist may be excused for hesitation. The article, however, contains suggestive points, not the least valuable being the author's remarks upon his own dreams, etc.; for example, that in which he describes the experience of being consciously awake and yet struggling to rouse the somnolent motor centers—apparently the same as that described by Prof. Forel above. Cases of this kind are, perhaps, not extremely rare; a third has been personally reported to the writer of this note.

*The Moods of the Sane.* A posthumous paper by J. MILNER FOTHERGILL. Alienist and Neurologist, April, 1889.

The author takes up in a popular way, with entertaining anecdotes and citations from literature, the dependence of mind on body in normal and abnormal states of the latter; for example, the relations of courage and diet, the dullness of the anaemic brain, the characteristic moods of dyspepsia, consumption, cancer, etc. At no point is the influence of body more striking than in these all-pervasive changes of emotional tone.